



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Miss Cooke's List of Washington Birds.¹—The birds of the region about the national capital were first listed by Coues and Prentiss in 1861 when 225 species were recorded. Their revised list of 1883 brought the number up to 248, while Richmond's list of 1902 advanced it to 291. Prof. Cooke, 1908 and 1913, gives 294, two of which were hybrids, and his daughter in the present list brings the number to 299 species and sub-species besides two hybrids and two hypothetical forms.

Her treatment is under three headings (1) Permanent Residents—a mere list with a few comments on comparative rarity. (2) Rare, Irregular or Accidental Visitants—with full dates and authorities for all records, but in most cases no distinction between sight records and specimens secured. (3) Regular Migrants—arranged in a table with earliest, latest and average dates for each. The Northern Robin is mentioned in a footnote as a migrant but does not appear in any of the tables.

This carefully prepared list will be of great value to the Washington ornithologists and to those of other regions who are interested in the comparison of migration dates.—W. S.

Riley on New Genera.²—Mr. Riley in studying a collection of birds from Celebes finds that several species from that island do not seem to belong to any of the current genera and therefore proposes the following new genera for their reception: *Compsoenas* (p. 51) for *Columba radiata* Q. & G., *Lamprura* (p. 51) for *C. rufigaster* Q. & G., *Diopzeus* (p. 52) for *Phlegaeas tristigmata* Bp.; *Cranobrontes* (p. 52) for *Buceros leucocephalus* Vieill. and *Orodytes* (p. 52) for *Arachnothera celebensis* Meyer and Wiglesw.

In another paper³ Mr. Riley describe four additional new Celebes birds from the collection made by Mr. H. C. Raven. These are *Scolopax celebensis* (p. 55); *Dendrobiastes hyperythra jugosae* (p. 56), *Myzomela chloroptera juga* (p. 56) and *Lamprocorax montosa* (p. 57). —W. S.

Chapin on New Birds from the Belgian Congo.⁴—The four interesting birds described in the present paper were all secured on the American Museum's Congo Expedition. *Astur toussenellii canescens* (p. 1), *Batisituriensis* (p. 5) and *Terpsiphone batesi* (p. 6) are from the Ituri District, while *Colius nigricollis leucophthalmus* (p. 2) is from the Nele District.—W. S.

¹ Birds of the Washington Region. By May Thatcher Cooke. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, Vol. 34, pp. 1-22. March 31, 1921.

² Five New Genera of Birds. By J. H. Riley. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, Vol. 34, pp. 51-53. March 31, 1921.

³ Four New Birds from Celebras. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 34, pp. 55-58. March 31, 1921.

⁴ Descriptions of Four New Birds from the Belgian Congo. By James P. Chapin, American Museum Novitates, No. 7, April 4, 1921, pp. 1-9.